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Sector-Specific and Spatial-Specific Multipliers in Indonesian Economy: World Input-Output Analysis

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Abstract

This article discusses on sector-specific and spatial-specific multipliers in Indonesian economy using 6-country-30 sector input-output tables for the year 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014. The results show that firstly, in all years, there were 20 sectors with total output multipliers more than 2. Flow-on effects were higher than initial effects. These sectors should be prioritized if increasing of total output is the objective of Indonesian economic development as total output will be created with less initial efforts. Secondly, in the year of 2000, average percentage of multipliers occurred in own-sector was 56.23 per cent, and increase slightly in 2005 (57.38%) and 2010 (58.93%), but decrease in 2014 (57.98%). Correlation between total output multipliers and percentage of multipliers occurred in other-sector was positive, very strong and statistically significant. The higher total output multipliers, the higher percentage of multipliers occurred in other-sector. Thirdly, in the year of 2000, average percentage of multipliers occurred in other-countries was 21.34 per cent and decrease slightly in 2005 (20.22%) and 2010 (18.14%), but increase in 2014 (20.55%). Correlation between total output multipliers and percentage of multipliers occurred in other-countries were positive, very strong and statistically significant. The higher total output multipliers, the higher multipliers occurred in other-countries.

Keywords: total multipliers, sector-specific multipliers, spatial-specific multipliers.**JEL Classification:** C67, D57

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1. Introduction

Indonesia is the largest economy in Southeast Asia and is one of the emerging market economies of the world. This archipelago comprising five main island (Muchdie, 2011) and more than 17.000 small island (BPS, 2014), more than 250 million people lived in 34 provinces. The country is also a member of G-20 major economies and classified as a newly industrialized country (World Bank, 2017). It is the sixteenth largest economy in the world by nominal GDP and is the seventh largest in terms of GDP (PPP). Indonesia still depends on domestic market,

and government budget spending and its ownership of state-owned enterprises and the administration of prices of a range of basic goods including, rice, and electricity plays a significant role in Indonesia market economy, but since the 1990s, the majority of the economy has been controlled by private Indonesians and foreign companies (Adhi, 2015).

In macroeconomics, a multiplier measures how much an endogenous variable changes in response to a change in some exogenous variables (Pindyck & Rubinfeld, 2012). In monetary microeconomics and banking, the money multiplier measures how

much the money supply increases in response to a change in the monetary base (Krugman & Wells, 2009; Mankiw, 2008). Multipliers can be calculated to analyze the effects of fiscal policy, or other exogenous changes in spending, on aggregate output. Other types of fiscal multipliers can also be calculated, like multipliers that describe the effects of changing taxes.

Literature on the calculation of Keynesian multipliers traces back to Kahn's description of an employment multiplier for government expenditure during a period of high unemployment. At this early stage, Kahn's calculations recognize the importance of supply constraints and possible increases in the general price level resulting from additional spending in the national economy (Ahiakpor, 2000). Hall (2009) discusses the way that behavioral assumptions about employment and spending affect econometrically estimated Keynesian multipliers.

The literature on the calculation of I-O multipliers traces back to Leontief economic IO model in 1930s to the broadening spectrum of applications over the years is well documented (Hewing & Jensen, 1987; Rose & Miernyk, 1989; Lahr, 1993; Dietzenbacher & Lahr, 2004; Bjerkholt & Kurz, 2006; Miller & Blair, 2009). The diversity of theme reflects the blossoming of input-output as a key analytical framework in the field of economic systems research and its sub-disciplines, with relevance to numerous research fields (Suh & Kagawa, 2005; Timmer and Aulin-Ahmavaara, 2007; Debresson, 2008; Wiedmann, 2009; Los & Steenge, 2010; Duarte & Yang, 2011; Tukker & Dietzenbacher, 2013; Inomata & Owen, 2014; Okuyama & Santos, 2014). In addition, input-output has established itself as an invaluable practical tool widely used by governments, industry and other national and international organisation (Meng et al., 2013; OECD, 2015; United Nations, 2017).

Richardson (1985) notes the growth of survey-based regional input-output models in the 1960s and 1970s that allowed for more accurate estimation of local spending, though at a large cost in terms of resources. To bridge the gap between resource intensive survey-based multipliers

and "off-the-shelf" multipliers, Beemiller (1990) describes the use of primary data to improve the accuracy of regional multipliers. The literature on the use and misuse of regional multipliers and models is extensive. Coughlin & Mandelbaum (1991) provide an accessible introduction to regional I-O multipliers. They note that key limitations of regional I-O multipliers include the accuracy of leakage measures, the emphasis on short-term effects, the absence of supply constraints, and the inability to fully capture interregional feedback effects.

Grady & Muller (1988) argued that regional I-O models that include household spending should not be used and argue that cost-benefit analysis is the most appropriate tool for analyzing the benefits of particular programs. Mills (1993) noted the lack of budget constraints for governments and no role for government debt in regional IO models. As a result, in less than careful hands, regional I-O models can be interpreted to over-estimate the economic benefit of government spending projects. Hughes (2003) discussed the limitations of the application of multipliers and provides a checklist to consider when conducting regional impact studies. Application of regional multipliers in the context of tourism impact studies, one area where the multipliers are commonly misused have been discussed by Harris (1997). Siegfried, et al. (2006) discussed the application of regional multipliers in the context of college and university impact studies.

Input-output analysis, also known as the inter-industry analysis. The fundamental purpose of the input-output framework is to analyze the interdependence of industries in an economy through market based transactions. Input-output analysis can provide important and timely information on the interrelationships in a regional economy and the impacts of changes on that economy. Unlike single-region input-output model, global multi-regional input-output tables are able to shed light on the complex interdependencies in a globalised world, such as outsourcing of production and associated environmental impact, vertical specialisation or value added embedded in trade and global value

chain (Hertwich & Peters, 2009; Hummels et al., 2001; Lenzen et al., 2012; Wiebe et al., 2012; Timmer et al., 2014, Los et al., 2015).

The objective of this paper is to calculate, presents and discusses on sectoral and spatial multipliers in Indonesian economy using 6-country-30sector input-output tables for the year 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014 processed from World Input-Output Tables.

2. Method of Analysis

An input-output table records the “flows of products from each industrial sector considered as a producer to each of the sectors considered as consumers” (Miller & Blair, 2009). It is an “excellent descriptive device” and a powerful analytical technique (Jensen et al., 1979). In the production process, each of these industries uses products that were produced by other industries and produces outputs that will be consumed by final users (for private consumption, government consumption, investment and exports) and also by other industries, as inputs for intermediate

consumption (Oosterhaven & Stelder, 2007; Timmer et al., 2015). These transactions may be arrayed in an input-output table, as illustrated in Table 1.

The columns of Table 1 provide information on the input composition of the total supply of each product j (X_j), this is comprised by the national production and also by imported products. The value of domestic production consists of intermediate consumption of several industrial inputs i plus value added. The inter-industry transactions table is a nuclear part of this table, in the sense that it provides a detailed portrait of how the different economic activities are interrelated. Since intermediate consumption is of the total-flow type, this implies that true technological relationships are being considered. In fact, each column of the intermediate consumption table describes the total amount of each input i consumed in the production of output j , regardless of the geographical origin of that input.

Table 1. World Input-Output Table

Country A Intermedi- ate Input ($^{AA}X_{ij}$)	Output Exported to Country B ($^{AB}X_{ij}$)	Output Exported to Country C ($^{AC}X_{ij}$)	...	Output Exported to Country Z ($^{AZ}X_{ij}$)	Other FD ($^{AFD}_j$)	Total Output (AX_j)
Input						
Imported from Country B ($^{BA}X_{ij}$)						
Input						
Imported from Country C ($^{CA}X_{ij}$)						
:						
Input						
Imported from Country Z ($^{ZA}X_{ij}$)						
Other VA ($^{AVA}_j$)						
Total Input (AX_j)						

(Source: Timmer et al., 2015)

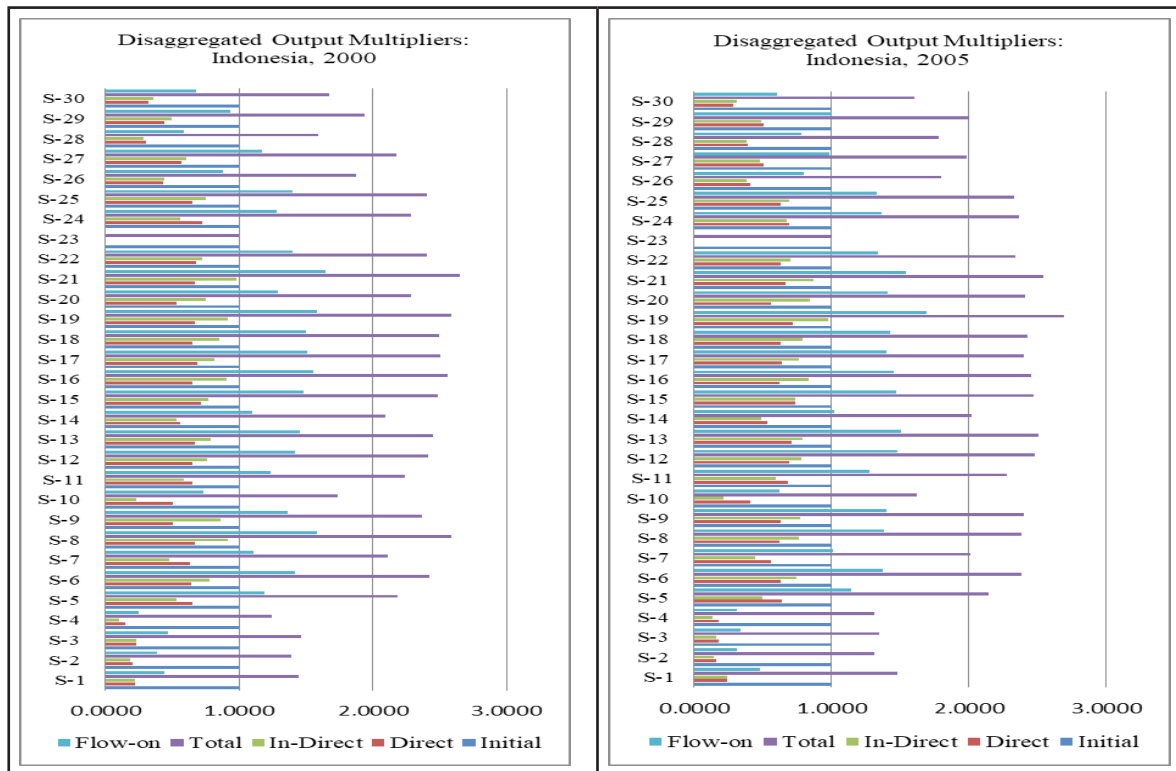


Figure 1.

The input-output interconnections illustrated in Table 1 can be translated analytically into accounting identities. On the supply perspective, if X_{ij} denote the intermediate use of product i by industry j and y_i denote the final use of product i , we may write, to each of the n products:

$$^AX_i = ^AA_{ij}X_{ij} + ^BA_{ij}X_{ij} + ^CA_{ij}X_{ij} + \dots + ^ZA_{ij}X_{ij} + ^VA_i \quad (1)$$

On the demand side, we know that:

$$^AX_j = ^AA_{ij}X_{ij} + ^AB_{ij}X_{ij} + ^AC_{ij}X_{ij} + \dots + ^AZ_{ij}X_{ij} + ^FD_j \quad (2)$$

in which w_j stands for value added in the production of j and m_j for total imports of product j . It is required that, for $i = j$, $x_i = x_j$, i.e., for one specific product, the total output obtained in the use or demand perspective must equal the total output achieved by the supply perspective. These two equations can be easily related to the National Accounts' identities. In general term, equation (1) can be written as:

$$x = Ax + y \quad \text{or} \quad x = (I - A)^{-1}y \quad (3)$$

National Input-Output Table of Indonesia for the year of 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014 are available from World Input Output Data Base (Timmer et al., 2016; 2015). Calculation of total and disaggregated multipliers, sector-specific multipliers and country-specific multipliers were following West (1990) and modified formula of DiPasquale & Polenske (1980). West (1990) defined the major categories of response as: initial, first-round, industrial-support, consumption-induced, total and flow-on effects. Total effect is calculated as summation of initial, direct-effect (first-round), indirect-effect (industrial-support) and consumption induced effect (as matrix is closed to house-hold row and column, which was not calculated in this study). Flow-on effect is defined as the different between total and initial effects. Modified from DiPasquale & Polenske (1980), sector-specific multipliers of output are calculated as $\sum^c b_{ij}$; $c = 1, \dots, n$, and country-specific multipliers of output is calculate as $\sum^{cs} b_{ij}$; $i =$

A,..., Z. Note that c and r are the m origin and destination countries, i and j are the n producing and purchasing sectors, ${}^c b_{ij}$ is the element of inverse of Leontief matrix, m is the number of country and n is the number of sectors. Sector classifications is available in Appendices.

3. Results and Discussions

3.1. Results

3.1.1. Total Multipliers

Figure 1 presents disaggregated output multipliers in Indonesian economy for the year of 2000 and 2005. In the year 2000, 20 sectors had total output multipliers more than 2. It means that the sum of direct and indirect effects were more than the initial effects; the flow-on effects was higher than initial effect. These sectors were: Sector-5 (2.1886), Sector-6 (2.4223), Sector-7 (2.1122), Sector-8 (2.5858), Sector-9 (2.3655), Sector-11 (2.2409), Sector-12 (2.4163), Sector-13 (2.4556), Sector-14 (2.0958), Sector-15 (2.4848), Sector-16 (2.5590), Sector-17 (2.5090), Sector-18 (2.4984), Sector-19 (2.5852), Sector-20 (2.2899), Sector-21 (2.6507), Sector-22 (2.4018), Sector-24 (2.2833), Sector-25 (2.4052), and Sector-27 (2.1748). Based-on direct and indirect effects of change in final demand, these 20 sectors had more than 20 per cent of direct effects and another 20 per cent of indirect effects, made totally more than 40 per cent of total effects. It means that to increase 1 unit of total output, it only needs to increase final demand (export, for instance) by less than 50 per cent. Other 10 sectors had total multipliers less than 2; meaning that increasing 1 unit of final demand would increase total output by less than 2. Flow-on effects created were less than 1 unit.

In the year 2005, the same 20 sectors, except Sector-27, had total output multipliers of more than 2. It means that the sum of direct and indirect effects were more than the initial effects; the flow-on effect was higher than initial effect. These sectors were: Sector-5 (2.1469), Sector-6 (2.3787), Sector-7 (2.0119), Sector-8 (2.3872), Sector-9

(2.4023), Sector-11 (2.2752), Sector-12 (2.4830), Sector-13 (2.5105), Sector-14 (2.0192), Sector-15 (2.4720), Sector-16 (2.4546), Sector-17 (2.3987), Sector-18 (2.4235), Sector-19 (2.6964), Sector-20 (2.4113), Sector-21 (2.5420), Sector-22 (2.3349), Sector-24 (2.3692), Sector-25 (2.3299), and Sector-29 (2.0015). These 20 sectors had more than 20 per cent of direct effects and another 20 per cent of indirect effects, made totally more than 40 per cent of total effects. It means that to increase 1 unit of total output, it only needs to increase final demand (export, for instance) by less than 50 per cent. Other 10 sectors had total multipliers less than 2; meaning that increasing 1 unit of final demand would increase total output by less than 2. Flow-on effects created were less than 1 unit.

Figure 2 presents disaggregated output multipliers in Indonesian economy for the year of 2010 and 2014. In the year 2010, there were 20 sectors with total output multipliers more than 2. It means that flow-on effects of created by increasing final demand by 1 unit would be more than 1 unit, or total output multipliers of more than 2. These sectors were: Sector-5 (2.1378), Sector-6 (2.3056), Sector-7 (2.0356), Sector-8 (2.4610), Sector-9 (2.5475), Sector-11 (2.3014), Sector-12 (2.3712), Sector-13 (2.4650), Sector-14 (2.2375), Sector-15 (2.2954), Sector-16 (2.3701), Sector-17 (2.8061), Sector-18 (2.6613), Sector-19 (2.8661), Sector-20 (2.0927), Sector-21 (2.3637), Sector-22 (2.3081), Sector-24 (2.8226), Sector-25 (2.3715), and Sector-30 (2.0419). These 20 sectors had more than 20 per cent of direct effects and another 20 per cent of indirect effects, made totally more than 40 per cent of total effects. It means that to increase 1 unit of total output, it only needs to increase final demand (export, for instance) by less than 50 per cent. Other 10 sectors had total multipliers less than 2; meaning that increasing 1 unit of final demand would increase total output by less than 2. Flow-on effects created were less than 1 unit.

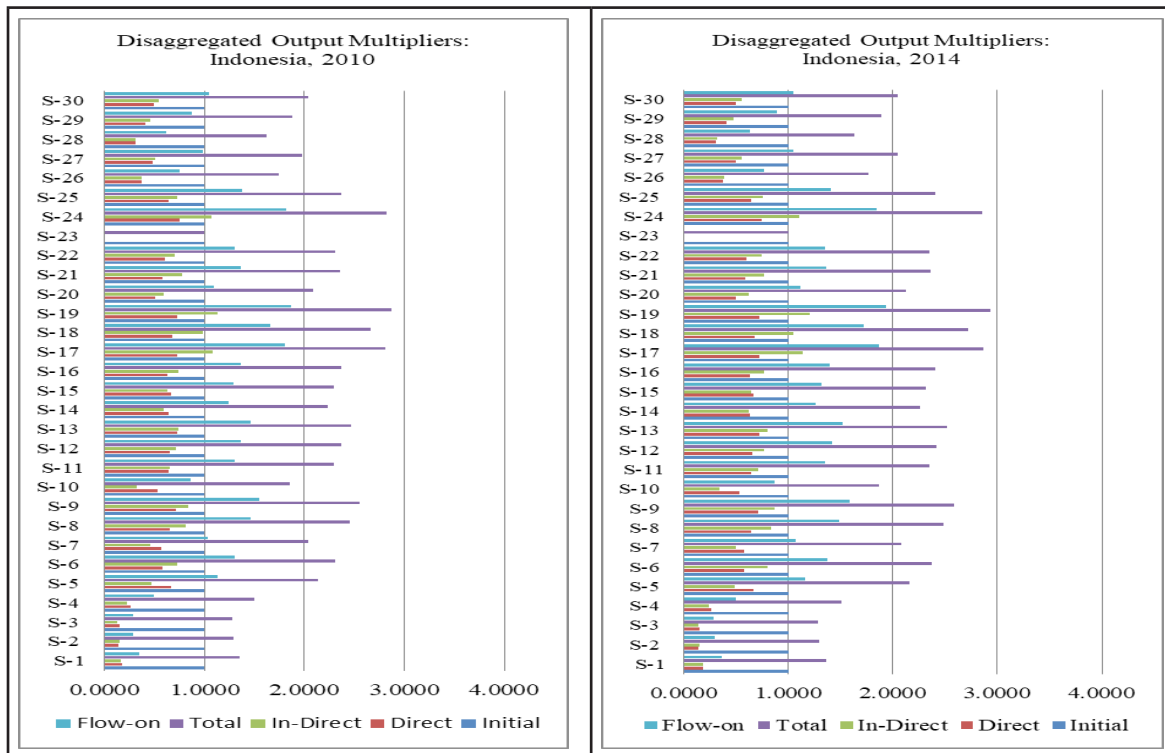


Figure-2: Disaggregated Output Multipliers in Indonesian Economy: 2010 and 2014

Source: Processed from WIOT, 2017

In the year 2014, 20 sectors that had total output multipliers were: Sector-5 (2.1556), Sector-6 (2.3709), Sector-7 (2.0760), Sector-8 (2.4843), Sector-9 (2.5824), Sector-11 (2.3540), Sector-12 (2.4180), Sector-13 (2.5223), Sector-14 (2.2594), Sector-15 (2.3170), Sector-16 (2.4013), Sector-17 (2.8648), Sector-18 (2.7206), Sector-19 (2.9370), Sector-20 (2.1205), Sector-21 (2.3658), Sector-22 (2.3470), Sector-24 (2.8499), Sector-25 (2.4035), and Sector-27 (2.0485). These 20 sectors had more than 20 per cent of direct effects and another 20 per cent of indirect effects, made totally more than 40 per cent of total effects. It means that to increase 1 unit of total output, it only needs to increase final demand (export, for instance) by less than 50 per cent. Other 10 sectors had total multipliers less than 2; meaning that increasing 1 unit of final demand would increase total output by less than 2. Flow-on effects created were less than initial effects.

3.1.2. Sector-Specific Multipliers

Sector-specific multipliers separate multipliers that occurred in own-sector and that occurred in other sectors. Table 2 presents sector-specific multipliers in Indonesian economy for the year of 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014. In the year of 2000, on average, 56.23 per cent of multipliers occurred in own-sector. Over all, there were 17 sectors in which multipliers occurred in own-sectors were more than 50 per cent. These sectors were: Sector-1 (76.42%), Sector-2 (96.68%), Sector-3 (70.01%), Sector-4 (85.78%), Sector-5 (55.23%), Sector-8 (57.85%), Sector-10 (58.71%), Sector-14 (51.44%), Sector-15 (52.47%), Sector-20 (56.10%), Sector-23 (100.00%), Sector-24 (50.37%), Sector-26 (59.84%), Sector-27 (52.47%), Sector-28 (69.88%), Sector-29 (53.72%) and Sector-30 (61.39%).

Comparing multipliers occurred in own-sector with initial effect of total output multiplier

it could be shown that in all sectors multipliers occurred in own-sector were higher than initial effect. It means that other effects of multipliers, for instance the direct-effect, might also be occurred in own-sector. Take for example Sector-1, multiplier occurred in own-sector was 61.29 per cent, meanwhile initial effects was 59.56 per cent. Of course, all initial effects took-place in own-sector. The rest of multipliers occurred in own-sector (7.27 %) might be by direct effect (15.57%). In other case, multipliers occurred in own-sector might be consist of initial effect and direct effect. In Sector-2, for instance, multiplier occurred in own-sector was 96.68 per cent, meanwhile initial effect was 71.94 per cent. The rest of multiplier occurred in own-sector (24.74%) might be partly by direct effect (14.43%) and or partly by indirect effect (13.63%). Regression analysis showed that correlation between multiplier occurred in own-sector and the initial effect of multiplier was very strong (0.94) and regression coefficient was statistically significant as calculated t-statistic (14.009) was higher than critical-value of t-distribution with $n-1=29$ (t-table= 1.699 at $\alpha=5\%$ or 2.045 at $\alpha= 2.5\%$).

In the year of 2005, average multiplier that occurred in own-sector was 57.38 per cent, a bit higher than that of 2000 (56.23%). In this year, more sectors had multipliers occurred in own-sector more than 50 per cent (21 sectors) compared to that in the year of 2000 (17 sectors), namely: Sector-1 (73.96%), Sector-2 (77.42%), Sector-3 (76.47%), Sector-4 (83.85%), Sector-5 (54.69%), Sector-6 (54.44%), Sector-7 (53.95%), Sector-8 (60.90%), Sector-10 (63.47%), Sector-11 (53.49%), Sector-14 (51.34%), Sector-15 (53.86%), Sector-19 (50.38%), Sector-20 (58.94%), Sector-23 (100.00%), Sector-24 (53.41%), Sector-26 (62.50%), Sector-27 (58.03%), Sector-28 (68.61%), Sector-29 (52.02%), and Sector-30 (62.73%). All initial effects occurred in own-sectors. Regression analysis shown that correlation between multiplier occurred in own-sector and the initial effect of multiplier was very strong (0.93) and regression coefficient was

statistically significant as calculated t-statistic (13.740) was higher than critical-value of t-distribution with $n-1=29$ (t-table= 1.699 at $\alpha=5\%$ or 2.045 at $\alpha= 2.5\%$).

In the year of 2010, average percentage of total multipliers occurred in own-sector was 58.93 per cent, slightly higher than that of 2005 (57.38 %). In this year, the same number of 21 sectors had more than 50 per cent of total multipliers occurred in own-sector, namely: Sector-1 (79.28%), Sector-2 (77.82%), Sector-3 (79.29%), Sector-4 (76.42%), Sector-5 (57.76%), Sector-6 (57.77%), Sector-7 (55.46%), Sector-8 (59.04%), S-10 (55.74%), S-11 (57.03%), S-12 (51.23%), Sector-19 (56.57%), Sector-20 (63.05%), Sector-21 (50.90%), Sector-23 (100.00%), Sector-24 (65.25%), Sector-26 (63.04%), Sector-27 (59.02%), Sector-28 (68.41%), Sector-29 (56.18%), and Sector-30 (73.81%).

Examining initial effect and multipliers that occur in own-sector, the question was whether all initial effects occurred in own-sector. Might it be possible that direct and indirect effects also occurred in own-sector? As all sectors experiencing that multipliers occurred in own-sectors were higher than initial effects, it can easily concluded that all initial effects occurred in own-sector. Of course, it would be possible if direct effects, partly or fully, were also occurred in own-sector. For example, in Sector-1 different between multiplier occurred in own-sector and initial effect of multiplier was 5.28 per cent; meanwhile the percentage of direct effect was 13.45 per cent meaning that direct effect partly occurred (5.28%) in own-sector, other part of direct effect (8.17%) occurred in other-sector. In this case, it seems impossible that indirect effect of multiplier occurred in own-sector. Regression analysis shown that correlation between multiplier occurred in own-sector and the initial effect of multiplier was very strong (0.93) and regression coefficient was statistically significant as calculated t-statistic (8.939) was higher than critical-value of t-distribution with $n-1=29$ (t-table= 1.699 at $\alpha=5\%$ or 2.045 at $\alpha= 2.5\%$).

Table-2: Sector-Specific Multipliers in Indonesian Economy: 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014

Year	2000		2005		2010		2014	
Sector	Own-Sector	Other-Sector	Own-Sector	Other-Sector	Own-Sector	Other-Sector	Own-Sector	Other-Sector
S-1	76.42%	23.58%	73.96%	26.04%	79.28%	20.72%	78.48%	21.52%
S-2	96.68%	3.32%	77.42%	22.58%	77.82%	22.18%	77.37%	22.63%
S-3	70.01%	29.99%	76.47%	23.53%	79.29%	20.71%	79.11%	20.89%
S-4	85.78%	14.22%	83.85%	16.15%	76.42%	23.58%	76.46%	23.54%
S-5	55.23%	44.77%	54.69%	45.31%	57.76%	42.24%	56.97%	43.03%
S-6	47.54%	52.46%	54.44%	45.56%	57.77%	42.23%	55.60%	44.40%
S-7	49.53%	50.47%	53.95%	46.05%	55.46%	44.54%	53.11%	46.89%
S-8	57.85%	42.15%	60.90%	39.10%	59.04%	40.96%	56.07%	43.93%
S-9	42.66%	57.34%	41.90%	58.10%	39.42%	60.58%	38.87%	61.13%
S-10	58.71%	41.29%	63.47%	36.53%	55.74%	44.26%	55.37%	44.63%
S-11	49.76%	50.24%	53.49%	46.51%	57.03%	42.97%	56.60%	43.40%
S-12	42.61%	57.39%	42.20%	57.80%	51.23%	48.77%	50.13%	49.87%
S-13	44.15%	55.85%	42.82%	57.18%	45.48%	54.52%	43.07%	56.93%
S-14	51.44%	48.56%	51.34%	48.66%	46.36%	53.64%	45.76%	54.24%
S-15	52.47%	47.53%	53.86%	46.14%	48.18%	51.82%	47.71%	52.29%
S-16	42.74%	57.26%	43.42%	56.58%	43.59%	56.41%	42.97%	57.03%
S-17	41.25%	58.75%	46.16%	53.84%	49.98%	50.02%	49.43%	50.57%
S-18	45.58%	54.42%	46.26%	53.74%	44.54%	55.46%	43.50%	56.50%
S-19	47.11%	52.89%	50.38%	49.62%	56.57%	43.43%	55.08%	44.92%
S-20	56.10%	43.90%	58.94%	41.06%	63.05%	36.95%	61.65%	38.35%
S-21	40.96%	59.04%	46.07%	53.93%	50.90%	49.10%	47.15%	52.85%
S-22	42.74%	57.26%	44.74%	55.26%	44.02%	55.98%	43.06%	56.94%
S-23	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
S-24	50.37%	49.63%	53.41%	46.59%	65.25%	34.75%	64.41%	35.59%
S-25	41.91%	58.09%	43.23%	56.77%	43.15%	56.85%	42.66%	57.34%
S-26	59.84%	40.16%	62.50%	37.50%	63.04%	36.96%	62.56%	37.44%
S-27	52.47%	47.53%	58.03%	41.97%	59.02%	40.98%	57.49%	42.51%
S-28	69.88%	30.12%	68.61%	31.39%	68.41%	31.59%	68.41%	31.59%
S-29	53.72%	46.28%	52.02%	47.98%	56.18%	43.82%	56.00%	44.00%
S-30	61.39%	38.61%	62.73%	37.27%	73.81%	26.19%	74.23%	25.77%
Average	56.23%	43.77%	57.38%	42.62%	58.93%	41.07%	57.98%	42.02%

Source: Calculated from WIOT, 2017

In the year of 2014, average percentage of total multiplier occurred in own-sector was 57.98 per cent; decreasing from that at the year of 2010 (58.93%). In this year, there were 22 sectors had multiplier more than 50 per cent occurred in own-sector, namely: Sector-1 (78.48%), Sector-2 (77.37%), Sector-3 (79.11%), Sector-4 (76.46%), Sector-5 (56.97%), Sector-6 (55.60%), Sector-7 (53.11%), Sector-8 (56.07%), Sector-10 (55.37%), Sector-11 (56.60%), Sector-12 (50.13%), Sector-19 (55.08%), Sector-20 (61.65%), Sector-21 (47.15%), Sector-22 (43.06%), Sector-23 (100.00%), Sector-24 (64.41%), Sector-26 (62.56%), Sector-27 (57.49%), Sector-28 (68.41%), Sector-29 (56.00%), and

Sector-30 (74.23%). All initial effects occurred in own-sectors. Direct effect of multipliers might be occurred in own-sector, indirect effect might be not. Regression analysis shown that correlation between multiplier occurred in own-sector and the initial effect of multiplier was very strong (0.87) and regression coefficient was statistically significant as calculated t-statistic (9.217) was higher than critical-value of t-distribution with $n-1=29$ (t-table= 1.699 at $\alpha=5\%$ or 2.045 at $\alpha= 2.5\%$).

3.1.3. Spatial-Specific Multipliers

Table 3 presents spatial-specific output multipliers in Indonesian economy for the year of 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014. In the year of 2000, all sectors had more than 50 per cent multipliers occurred in own-country. On average, percentage of multipliers occurred in own-county was 78.66 per cent; meaning that 21.34 per cent of output multipliers occurred in other countries; in Australia (0.92%), China (1.17%), Japan (2.98%), the USA (1.55%) and the rest of the World (14.72%). There were 16 sectors in which more than 20 per cent multipliers occurred in other countries, namely: Sector-6 (28.61%), Sector-8 (25.87%), Sector-9 (28.60%), Sector-11 (28.56%), Sector-12 (28.00%), Sector-13 (31.95%), Sector-14 (21.03%), Sector-15 (23.94%), Sector-16 (26.93%), Sector-17 (25.35%), Sector-18 (30.05%), Sector-19 (41.08%), Sector-20 (32.00%), Sector-21 (35.10%), Sector-25 (23.24%), and Sector-27 (23.35%).

All initial effects of multipliers occurred in own-country, but direct and indirect effects might be occurred in other countries. Analyzing import components in production would be very useful in explaining this situation. Regression analysis between multipliers occurred in own-country and initial effect of multipliers shown that correlation between them was very strong (0.85) and regression coefficients (0.53) was statistically significant as calculated t-statistic (8.547) was higher than critical-value of t-distribution with $n-1=29$ (t-table= 1.699 at $\alpha=5\%$ or 2.045 at $\alpha= 2.5\%$).

In the year of 2005, average percentage of multipliers occurred in own-country was 79.78 per cent; 20.22 per cent occurred in other countries, in

Australia (0.90%), China (2.09%), Japan (2.37%), the USA (0.92%) and the rest of the World (13.94%). There were 15 sectors in which more than 20 per cent of multiplier occurred in other countries, namely: Sector-6 (23.57%), Sector-8 (23.06%), Sector-9 (22.70%), Sector-11 (26.71%), Sector-12 (26.23%), Sector-13 (29.68%), Sector-15 (24.98%), Sector-16 (27.20%), Sector-17 (27.70%), Sector-18 (29.51%), Sector-19 (38.37%), Sector-20 (39.34%), Sector-21 (30.87%), Sector-24 (20.70%), and Sector-25 (22.13%).

All initial effects of multipliers occurred in own-country, but direct and indirect effects, partly or fully, might be occurred in other countries. Regression analysis between multipliers occurred in own-country and initial effect of multipliers shown that correlation between them was very strong (0.81) and regression coefficients (0.49) was statistically significant as calculated t-statistic (7.183) was higher than critical-value of t-distribution with $n-1=29$ (t-table= 1.699 at $\alpha=5\%$ or 2.045 at $\alpha= 2.5\%$).

In the year of 2010, average percentage of multipliers occurred in own-country was 81.86 per cent; 18.14 per cent occurred in other countries, in Australia (0.50%), China (2.88%), Japan (1.85%), the USA (0.84%) and the rest of the World (12.07%). There were 12 sectors in which more than 20 per cent of multiplier occurred in other countries, namely: Sector-6 (28.60%), Sector-11 (23.34%), Sector-13 (22.64%), Sector-15 (20.58%), Sector-16 (26.10%), Sector-17 (37.96%), Sector-18 (34.87%), Sector-19 (43.26%), Sector-20 (20.45%), Sector-21 (33.43%), Sector-22 (20.30%), and Sector-25 (21.05%). All initial effects of multipliers occurred in own-country, but direct and indirect effects, partly or fully, might be occurred in other countries. Regression analysis between multipliers occurred in own-country and initial effect of multipliers shown that correlation between them was strong (0.75) and regression coefficients (0.50) was statistically significant as calculated t-statistic (5.911) was higher than critical-value of t-distribution with $n-1=29$ (t-table= 1.699 at $\alpha=5\%$ or 2.045 at $\alpha= 2.5\%$).

Table-3: Spatial-Specific Multipliers in Indonesian Economy: 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014

Year	2000		2005		2010		2014	
Country	Own-Country	Other-Country	Own-Country	Other-Country	Own-Country	Other-Country	Own-Country	Other-Country
S-1	89.79%	10.21%	87.71%	12.29%	93.50%	6.50%	91.95%	8.05%
S-2	90.53%	9.47%	92.07%	7.93%	94.01%	5.99%	93.07%	6.93%
S-3	88.19%	11.81%	92.44%	7.56%	94.63%	5.37%	93.46%	6.54%
S-4	92.28%	7.72%	89.81%	10.19%	89.01%	10.99%	87.92%	12.08%
S-5	86.07%	13.93%	86.90%	13.10%	90.59%	9.41%	88.06%	11.94%
S-6	71.39%	28.61%	76.43%	23.57%	71.40%	28.60%	65.18%	34.82%
S-7	84.88%	15.12%	86.17%	13.83%	88.46%	11.54%	85.24%	14.76%
S-8	74.13%	25.87%	76.94%	23.06%	81.37%	18.63%	77.41%	22.59%
S-9	71.40%	28.60%	77.30%	22.70%	80.92%	19.08%	76.85%	23.15%
S-10	85.75%	14.25%	84.05%	15.95%	88.37%	11.63%	86.06%	13.94%
S-11	71.44%	28.56%	73.29%	26.71%	76.66%	23.34%	71.79%	28.21%
S-12	72.00%	28.00%	73.77%	26.23%	81.30%	18.70%	77.35%	22.65%
S-13	68.05%	31.95%	70.32%	29.68%	77.36%	22.64%	71.66%	28.34%
S-14	78.97%	21.03%	81.30%	18.70%	82.28%	17.72%	79.46%	20.54%
S-15	76.06%	23.94%	75.02%	24.98%	79.42%	20.58%	76.60%	23.40%
S-16	73.07%	26.93%	72.80%	27.20%	73.90%	26.10%	71.61%	28.39%
S-17	74.65%	25.35%	72.30%	27.70%	62.04%	37.96%	60.00%	40.00%
S-18	69.95%	30.05%	70.49%	29.51%	65.13%	34.87%	62.34%	37.66%
S-19	58.92%	41.08%	61.63%	38.37%	56.74%	43.26%	53.33%	46.67%
S-20	68.00%	32.00%	60.66%	39.34%	79.55%	20.45%	76.57%	23.43%
S-21	64.90%	35.10%	69.13%	30.87%	66.57%	33.43%	71.45%	28.55%
S-22	80.80%	19.20%	81.47%	18.53%	79.70%	20.30%	75.93%	24.07%
S-23	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
S-24	80.93%	19.07%	79.30%	20.70%	87.40%	12.60%	84.72%	15.28%
S-25	76.76%	23.24%	77.87%	22.13%	78.95%	21.05%	75.80%	24.20%
S-26	82.94%	17.06%	87.65%	12.35%	88.61%	11.39%	86.95%	13.05%
S-27	76.65%	23.35%	81.57%	18.43%	82.99%	17.01%	80.56%	19.44%
S-28	86.36%	13.64%	86.19%	13.81%	88.95%	11.05%	88.97%	11.03%
S-29	80.06%	19.94%	83.29%	16.71%	86.33%	13.67%	84.30%	15.70%
S-30	84.77%	15.23%	85.51%	14.49%	89.69%	10.31%	89.00%	11.00%
Average	78.66%	21.34%	79.78%	20.22%	81.86%	18.14%	79.45%	20.55%

Source: Calculated from WIOT, 2017

In the year of 2014, average percentage of multipliers occurred in own-country was 79.45 per cent; 20.55 per cent occurred in other countries, in Australia (0.44%), China (4.34%), Japan (1.59%), the USA (0.85%) and the rest of the World (13.32%). There were 16 sectors in which more than 20 per cent of multiplier occurred in other countries,

namely: Sector-6 (34.82%), Sector-8 (22.59%), Sector-9 (23.15%), Sector-11 (28.21%), Sector-12 (22.65%), Sector-13 (28.34%), Sector-14 (20.54%), Sector-15 (23.40%), Sector-16 (28.39%), Sector-17 (40.00%), Sector-18 (37.66%), Sector-19 (46.67%), Sector-20 (23.43%), Sector-21 (28.55%), Sector-22 (24.20%), and Sector-25 (24.20%). All initial

effects of multipliers occurred in own-country, but direct and indirect effects, partly or fully, might be occurred in other countries. Regression analysis between multipliers occurred in own-country and initial effect of multipliers shown that correlation between them was strong (0.79) and regression coefficients (0.55) was statistically significant as calculated t-statistic (6.764) was higher than critical-value of t-distribution with $n-1=29$ (t-table= 1.699 at $\alpha=5\%$ or 2.045 at $\alpha=2.5\%$).

3.2. Discussions

This section discusses three important findings. Firstly, total output multipliers disaggregated into initial, direct, indirect and total effects. Flow-on effect is the different between total effect and initial effect; or flow-on effect is the summation of direct effect and indirect effects. In all years of study, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014, there were 20 sectors had total multipliers of more than 2. Compared to study by Muchdie & Kusmawan (2018), Indonesian had more sectors in total output multipliers that more than 2 compared to that of the United States. There were two specific findings from total output multipliers in Indonesian economy. Firstly, all sectors with total output multipliers more than 2 had initial effects less than 50 per cent. Flow-on effects were higher than initial effects. It means that direct and indirect effects of change in final demand were higher than initial effects. These sectors should be prioritized if increasing of total output is the objective of Indonesian economic development. Total output will be created with less initial efforts. Secondly, all sectors with total output multipliers less than 2 had initial effects more than 50 per cent. Flow-on effects were less than initial effects; direct and indirect effects were less than initial effects. In other word, initial effects were higher than direct and indirect effects. If these sectors were chosen as priority sectors then more initial efforts will be needed to increase total output. This priority setting will be

inappropriate as it is not the most efficient way in producing output.

Secondly, related to sector-specific multipliers, in the year of 2000, average percentage of multipliers occurred in own-sector was 56.23 per cent, and increase slightly in 2005 (57.38%) and 2010 (58.93%), but decrease in 2014 (57.98%). Study by Muchdie and Kusmawan (2018) reported that in the United States economy average percentage of multipliers occurred in own sector was 53.77 per cent in the year of 2000, 54.80 per cent in the year of 2005, 56.47 per cent in the year of 2010 and 54.96 per cent in the year of 2014. Another study by Muchdie and Sumarso (2018), in Japanese economy, average percentage of multipliers occurred in own sector was 63.35 per cent in the year of 2000, 56.66 per cent in the year of 2005, 55.55 per cent in the year of 2010 and 54.97 per cent in the year of 2014. There were two important findings from sector-specific multipliers in Indonesian economy. Firstly, the higher total output multipliers, the smaller percentage of multipliers occurred in own-sector. Correlation between total output multipliers and percentage of multipliers occurred in own-sector was negative and very strong ($r=-0.91$ in the year of 2000; $r=-0.90$ in the year of 2005; $r=-0.79$ in the year of 2010; $r=-0.80$ in the year of 2014). Coefficients of regression were statistically significant as calculated t-statistic (-11.469 in the year of 2000; -10.715 in the year of 2005; -6.831 in the year of 2010; -7.112 in the year of 2014) were higher than critical value of t-distribution with $n-1=29$ (t-table = 1.699 at $\alpha=5\%$ or 2.045 at $\alpha=2.5\%$). Secondly, the higher total output multipliers, the higher percentage of multipliers occurred in other-sector. Correlation between output multipliers and percentage of multipliers occurred in other-sector was positive and very strong ($r=0.91$ in the year of 2000; $r=0.90$ in the year of 2005; $r=0.79$ in the year of 2010; $r=0.80$ in the year of 2014). Coefficients of regression were statistically significant as calculated t-statistic (11.469 in the year of 2000; 10.715 in the year

of 2005; 6.831 in the year of 2010; 7.112 in the year of 2014) were higher than critical value of t-distribution with $n-1=29$ (t-table = 1.699 at $\alpha=5\%$ or 2.045 at $\alpha=2.5\%$). Implication of these findings was sectors with higher total output multipliers should be prioritized in economic development if the policy settled to distribute output to other-sectors.

Thirdly, related to spatial-specific multipliers, in the year of 2005, average percentage of multipliers occurred in other-country was 21.34 per cent and decrease slightly in 2005 (20.22%) and 2010 (18.14%), but increase in 2014 (20.55%). Compared to study by Muchdie and Kusmawan (2018), in the United States economy, average percentage of multipliers occurred in other-country was 11.02 per cent in the year of 2000, 12.86 per cent in the year of 2005, 13.54 per cent in the year of 2010 and 14.89 per cent in the year of 2014. Another study by Muchdie and Sumarso (2018), in Japanese economy, average percentage of multipliers occurred in other-country was 9.45 per cent in the year of 2000, 11.80 per cent in the year of 2005, 13.50 per cent in the year of 2010 and 18.78 per cent in the year of 2014. There were two specific findings from spatial-specific multipliers in Indonesian economy. Firstly, almost all sectors with total output multipliers more than 2 had less than 80 per cent of total multipliers occurred in own-country; more than 20 per cent of total multipliers occurred in other-countries. Secondly, all sectors with total output multipliers less than 2 had more than 80 per cent of total multipliers occurred in own-country; less than 20 per cent occurred in other countries. This finding implies that the higher total output multipliers, the higher multipliers occurred in other-countries.

4. Conclusions

From important findings as discussed in the last the Section, some conclusions could be drawn. Firstly, total output multipliers were mostly determined by direct and indirect effects of increase in final demand. In all years, there were 20 sectors with total output multipliers more than

2 meaning that flow-on effects were higher than initial effects. Direct and indirect effects of change in final demand were higher than initial effects. These sectors should be prioritized if increasing of total output or increasing GDP is the objective of Indonesian economic development. Total output will be created with less initial efforts. Secondly, in the year of 2000, average percentage of multipliers occurred in own-sector was 56.23 per cent, and increase slightly in 2005 (57.38%) and 2010 (58.93%), but decrease in 2014 (57.98%). Correlation between total output multipliers and percentage of multipliers occurred in other-sector was positive, very strong and statistically significant. The higher total output multipliers, the higher percentage of multipliers occurred in other-sector. Thirdly, in the year of 2000, average percentage of multipliers occurred in other-countries was 21.34 per cent and decrease slightly in 2005 (20.22%) and 2010 (18.14%), but increase in 2014 (20.55%). Correlation between total output multipliers and percentage of multipliers occurred in other-countries were positive, very strong and statistically significant. The higher total output multipliers, the higher multipliers occurred in other-countries.

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7. Appendices

Appendix-1: Sector Classifications

Sector Code	Descriptions
Sector-1	Crop and animal production, forestry, fishing and aquaculture
Sector-2	Forestry and logging activities
Sector-3	Fishing and aquaculture
Sector-4	Mining and quarrying
Sector-5	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture
Sector-6	Manufacture of paper and paper products
Sector-7	Printing and reproduction of recorded media
Sector-8	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
Sector-9	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
Sector-10	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
Sector-11	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
Sector-12	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
Sector-13	Manufacture of basic metals
Sector-14	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
Sector-15	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
Sector-16	Manufacture of electrical equipment
Sector-17	Manufacture of machinery and equipment nor elsewhere classified,
Sector-18	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
Sector-19	Manufacture of other transport equipment
Sector-20	Manufacture of furniture; other manufacturing
Sector-21	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment
Sector-22	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
Sector-23	Water collection, treatment and supply; Sewerage & waste: collection, treatment and disposal
Sector-24	Electricity, gas and drinking water
Sector-25	Construction
Sector-26	Wholesale and retail trade and repair, accommodation and food service activities
Sector-27	Transportation, telecommunication, information and publication
Sector-28	Real estate, financial and corporate services
Sector-29	Legal & management consultancy, architectures & engineering, scientific research & devlmnt
Sector-30	Other service activities

Source: Aggregated from WIOT, 2017